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                        UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                        EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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    ALEPH TOWER, LLC.
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    YURI KASPAROV
                   Plaintiffs
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                                        12-CV-3488 (JG)
                                       U.S. Courthouse
 6
         -against-
                                        Brooklyn, N.Y.
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    AMBIT ENERGY, L.P.
    AMBIT TEXAS, LLC.
8
    CHRIS CHAMBLESS
    STEVEN THOMPSON
9
                   Defendants :
10
                                        October 19, 2012
                    - - - - - X
                                        11:30 a.m.
11
    BEFORE:
12
              HONORABLE JOHN GLEESON
13
              United States District Judge
14
    APPEARANCES:
15
    For the Plaintiff:
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    For the Defendant:
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                                        AND
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                              1722 Routh Street #1500
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                             Dallas, Texas 75201
                             BY: STEPHEN C. RASCH
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1	Court Reporter: RONALD E. TOLKIN, RPR, RMR, CRR 225 Cadman Plaza East Brooklyn, New York 11201 718-613-2647	
3	710-013-2047	
4	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript	
5	produced by Computer-Assisted Transcript.	
6	* * *	
7	THE CLERK: Aleph Towers, LLC, versus Ambit Texas,	
8	LLC.	
9	MR. RASCH: Good morning, Your Honor.	
10	This is Steve Rasch.	
11	THE COURT: Hi. It's John Gleeson. I'm in the	
12	courtroom. Your colleague, Ms. Farina, is here. And so is	
13	your adversary, Mr. Hymowitz.	
14	As everybody knows, we're convening in connection	
15	with this prospective motion to dismiss. Could you just tell	
16	me a little bit? Could you give me like the two or three	
17	minute version of your lawsuit, Mr. Hymowitz?	
18	MR. HYMOWITZ: Yes, Your Honor.	
19	The defendant, Ambit Texas, it was Ambit Energy.	
20	It's what is called MLM, multi-level marketing company. My	
21	client, Kasparov, he was, to the best of my knowledge, the	
22	first consultant for this company to start its business here	
23	in New York.	
24	Each Ambit company has its own structure for the	
25	consultants. In particular, Ambit's structure is rather	

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complex. It needs understanding in order for consultants to properly structure what is called underlying, people they sign up under them in the structure.

We believe that Plaintiff Kasparov, he was actually deceived and defrauded by -- he was made to agree to start the business before getting the comprehensive picture of the structure. We believe it was done on purpose.

That's probably the main claim we have, why there was the fraud. And he lost lots of money that he otherwise would have earned. Those who -- kind of entrapped him into starting the business before knowing the structure, they benefited from that situation.

The other -- there are, of course, other claims.

But the other plaintiff, Aleph Towers, its business was terminated without justifiable reasoning. That's why it lost the potential earnings otherwise it would make.

THE COURT: All right. You've got a fraud based -- and I know there are multiple claims, but they are essential fraud based and contract based?

MR. HYMOWITZ: Or alternatively unjust enrichment.

THE COURT: Right. Which is kind of an off the contract remedy in basically a contractual setting?

MR. HYMOWITZ: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I thought it was useful before we go down the road to this motion, this proposed motion, to talk

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about how it would play out. For example, I see that there's a desire on the defendants' part to move to dismiss based on jurisdictional grounds, the failure to plead the facts necessary for diversity jurisdiction.

It is a diversity case, is that correct?

MR. HYMOWITZ: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: In my experience, I've seen these motions get made and get opposed with the last thing that is said is if the motion is successful, give me leave to replead to cure the defect. And whenever that happens, I think gee, why didn't we just do that first before we had the motion.

Now, you've had a chance to see this letter.

There's another issue with like alleging the citizenship of the members of the partnership and the joint venture. Put that aside for a second. What's your response to this motion going to be?

MR. HYMOWITZ: Your Honor, we've done research. This is a pile of papers that came from the Department of Corporations in Texas. And we can actually, this morning, prove that there is diversity jurisdiction based on that information.

Also, while the complaint is defective in that sense that it doesn't clearly say -- it pleads the citizenship instead as to residency, I believe there is some case law that support says that the appropriate remedy would be to amend the

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to ask at the pleading stage for a plaintiff to allege the citizenship of every single member of a limited partnership or a joint venture. I forgot exactly what you've got going here.

But assuming for argument's sake, and I think you're right, that's a prerequisite for complete diversity. I don't really that I would be dismissing on that ground. I think I would allow a little bit of discovery because I don't see how it can be reasonably expected of the plaintiff to know the citizenship -- to even know who all of the members are of a limited liability company or partnership, let alone know their citizenship and being able to allege it.

What's your take on that?

MR. RASCH: Your Honor, I would direct the Court to two recent authorities out of the Eastern District. And the authority that exists on the precise question that the Court just raised, in other words, is it permissible to file a case in federal court on the basis of diversity jurisdiction without alleging in the initial complaint sufficient facts to comply with well established law in the Second Circuit on what you have to allege when you have limited liability companies and partnerships.

As the Court's well aware, limited liability companies and partnerships are deemed to be citizens of each state in which each member is a citizen, or each partner, both general partners and limited partners.

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There's two recent decision out of the Eastern District. There's a 2008 decision in the Source One Health Care tax case. And last year out of the Eastern District in the Worldwide Plumbing Supply case. And both of those cases stand for the proposition that it's impermissible to file a lawsuit if you don't have the proper jurisdictional fact to begin with and then seek discovery to defeat it. You have a basis for being in federal court.

The case that's probably strongest on that is a 2008 case which says, in part, "Plaintiff has no vested right to diversity jurisdiction. It is a limited grant, narrowly construed, available only to those who have sufficient facts to meet the confines of the power conferred by the Constitution and defined by Congress" --

THE COURT: Slow down. Slow down. We have a court reporter here, for crying out loud. You're going a mile a minute.

MR. RASCH: "It is a limited grant, narrowly construed, available only to those who have sufficient facts to meet the confines of the power conferred by the Constitution and defined by Congress."

This is the important language, I believe,
"acceptance of Plaintiff's theory." The plaintiff in this
case was abdicating that it could file a lawsuit and then seek
discovery to see if there was a basis for being in federal

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court.

And the Eastern District said, "Acceptance of Plaintiff's theory would allow any limited partnership to be sued in any federal court on diversity grounds subject to discovery confirming the presence or absence of diversity. Plaintiffs' lack of knowledge does not excuse its obligations under Rule 11. If anything, the admission of a lack of knowledge exacerbates any potential violation.

The recent case -- or the -- I'm sorry, both of those cases that I've cited to the Court stand for that proposition, that you can't file a lawsuit and then try to do discovery. If you don't know from the outset, you can't file in federal court.

THE COURT: Well, it's my fault with these pre-motion conferences because they create the illusion that they're actually a motion. And here, we don't have a motion, obviously.

But as long as you brought it up and I've heard your argument, let me say this: What you're saying is, if I sued Thompson & Knight, your law firm, and I want to bring a case in federal court alleging diversity jurisdiction -- let me see if I can find a state that you don't have an office, Montana.

You're telling me that before I file it I've got to find out all your partners in all these offices, including Algiers, and find out where their citizenship is before I can

ALEPH v. AMBIT 9 even file a lawsuit? 1 2 MR. RASCH: Yes. sir. 3 THE COURT: Well, you might -- as I say, you haven't 4 had the motion in front of me yet. But you may have to get some other court to say that rather than me. But that's for 5 down the road. We'll do an amendment. 6 7 The other thing that I want to bring up today, again, in the interest of cutting to the chase, what's going 8 9 to be -- if you amend and then there's a motion, and there's a 10 motion to compel arbitration. I don't have anything in front of me, but is there an arbitration provision? 11 12 Assuming you get jurisdiction, assuming the 13 prospective motion attacking your amended complaint fails. Ιs 14 there an arbitration provision in the agreement that you have with the defendant. 15 16 MR. HYMOWITZ: Your Honor, there are two points to 17 this. 18 THE COURT: Just asking if there is one. I don't 19 want to litigate the whole thing. 20 MR. HYMOWITZ: It was our concern. But Plaintiff 21 Kasparov, he entered into the agreement before I think it was 22 created, reading the contract for New York consultants. 23 So there were no provisions of choice of forum --24 choice of forum at that time. Generally it was understood and 25 agreed that later when the contract would be created, the

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aberration will adhere to the provisions of the contract.

The second one, generally, the practice was that concerns the plaintiff all left tours. Although there was a recent contract agreement, the way it was entered, I think at least creates doubt that it was given a proper notice of this choice of forum as well as arbitration and also mediation.

Because usually the consultant was sent out after the presentation, after an hour and a half presentation, and they were not shown the agreement. They were taken information by other already existing consultants. That information was entered into the internet web site.

THE COURT: This might be a problem for you, but it's down the road. You might want -- it's a pretty strong presumption in the favor of these arbitration agreements.

Depending on the precise language of it, it may well be that these arguments are properly directed towards an arbitrator.

But, again, I don't want to prejudge it. We know what's coming around the bend. Why don't we do this, how much time do you need to amend your complaint to cure -- to address these alleged gaps in the allegation that refers to jurisdiction?

MR. HYMOWITZ: I would like to ask four weeks based on the recent decision of a parallel case BH 7 v. Ambit Energy and the order on the motion to dismiss there, that requires lots of facts on the personal jurisdiction.

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1	THE COURT: Four weeks?
2	MR. HYMOWITZ: Four weeks.
3	THE COURT: Any objection?
4	MR. RASCH: No objection, Your Honor to four weeks.
5	Before we conclude, though, I do have one comment
6	that I think is relevant to the repleading as to which
7	entities were named.
8	The COURT: Go ahead.
9	MR. RASCH: One of the entities that's been sued was
10	Ambit Energy LP. And that entity doesn't exist anymore. It
11	was merged out of existence to Texas, LLC. And Plaintiff's
12	counsel is aware of that because he actually references the
13	merger in his complaint.
14	So one of the issues with premotion conference
15	letter is that Ambit Energy LP is not a proper defendant.
16	Because it doesn't exist anymore.
17	THE COURT: Okay. I'm not going to rule on that.
18	Talk to each other. Be sensible.
19	MR. HYMOWITZ: That is agreed.
20	THE COURT: You will file your amended complaint by
21	four weeks from today, November 16th. Should there still be a
22	desire to move to dismiss the amended complaint, how much time
23	do you think you will need, Mr. Rasch, to file your motion?
24	MR. RASCH: We would be able to file the motion,
25	Your Honor, within 14 days.

ALEPH v. AMBIT 12 All right. There's Thanksgiving in 1 THE COURT: 2 there. You want it on the 30th or would rather have it on the 3 7th of December. 4 MR. RASCH: Your Honor, that's a good point. Probably the 7th of December if that's all right with the 5 6 Court. 7 THE COURT: Sure. Moving papers on the 7th of 8 Opposition papers by December 21st. Reply papers 9 by -- I have Ms. Farina's interest at heart here, by January 10th. 10 11 I'll see you on the 18th? Are we here on the 18th, 12 Ilene? 13 THE CLERK: Yes, Judge. At 11:00 a.m.. 14 THE COURT: 11:00 o'clock on the 18th for oral argument of any -- you don't have to make a motion once the 15 16 complaint is amended. But if you do, that's our schedule and 17 that's when I'll see you. 18 All right? 19 MR. HYMOWITZ: Thank you, Your Honor. 20 MR. RASCH: Thank you, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Thank you. Have a good day. 22 23 24 25